

The Border Widette.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

NOGALES, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, MAY 27, 1916.

No. 22.

There Is Only One Talking Machine THE VICTOR



IT SELLS THE BEST
IT SOUNDS THE BEST
IT IS THE BEST

There is only one Sonora News Co., many stores, but all under the same head. The Sonora News Co., in Nogales, sells Victor Talking Machines Exclusively, and quite naturally we are in a position to serve you to the best advantage.

"You will like our way of doing business."

THE SONORA NEWS CO.,
NOGALES, ARIZONA

OTHER STORES:—City of Mexico, Rincon, Antonio, San Luis Potosi, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Parral, Cordoba, Guaymas, Puebla, Torreon, Laredo, Juarez.

The Place to Buy Talking Machines and Records

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MAX MULLER, Vice-President
L. BRAUER, Secretary.

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WE ASK FOR YOUR ACCOUNT BECAUSE

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Santa Cruz Valley Bank and Trust Company

MONTEZUMA HOTEL,

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The Only First-Class Hotel in Arizona
Newly Refitted and Furnished Throughout

RATES REASONABLE
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CEMENT BRICK STONE AND EVERYTHING IN BUILDING.
CONSTRUCTING AND REPAIRING.

NOGALES

ARIZONA

ARIZONA NOTES.

Items of Interest Culled From Our Exchanges.

Salt River valley will produce over 900 carloads of cantaloupes, according to B. I. Dawson of Dawson Bros., Denver, who has just finished a survey of the crop and acreage for the coming season.—Tucson Star.

Owing to the recent embargo on ore which has been placed on shippers in Arizona and New Mexico, by both the Douglas and El Paso smelters, many leasers in Cochise county have been forced to suspend operations.

All the preliminary details for Prescott's \$250,000 Court House have been arranged. The contracts have been let and in a very short time the work will be in full blast and by January 1, 1918, the new building will be fully completed.

After Arizona Blade-Tribune had gone to press last Friday a telegram was received from Carl Hayden stating that the Indian appropriation bill had been passed by both houses of congress carrying the amendment for the diversion dam above Florence.

Cripple Creek to date has produced, in round numbers, \$350,000,000 in gold. The greater part of that has come from a depth of less than 1000 feet. It was produced in spite of wasteful methods of mining, careless ore sorting, and inefficient milling process.

Friends of Prof. R. H. Forbes, dean and director of the college of agriculture and the agricultural experiment station at the University of Arizona, were pleased to learn that the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred on him by the University of California on May 17.

Attorney Allen R. English has received unofficial advice that his son, Robert English, had been recommended to the Senate for appointment to Annapolis, by Senator Ashurst. Young Robert is a Tombstone boy, and his friends will no doubt be pleased to hear of the appointment.—Prospector.

Leslie Hardy, for the past four years assistant attorney general of Arizona, has resigned to become a member of the law firm of Ellinwood and Ross of Bisbee. His resignation will go into effect June 1. Although no one has been named for the position, one name has been mentioned, that of Alex. Baker of Phoenix.

A wedding of interest took place on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Miss Martha Rothrock, attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Rothrock, of Elgin, was married to Jewell Trask, at the home of the latter's grandmother, Mrs. L. S. Trask, at this place. Rev. J. E. Ferris reading the marriage service.—Benson Signal.

Word received from Douglas is that Wm. Coleman, the well known local musician has joined the army at Douglas, which has been mobilized for border service. This makes several who have joined from here, and when Lieut. Blome arrives here to recruit many more are expected to be mustered into the ranks.—Tombstone Prospector.

The United Verde Copper Company has offered prizes in Jerome and Clarkdale for the best improvement for residence property in both towns. A fund for the purpose has been set aside for award in each town, the sum of \$75,000 for first prize and \$50 for the second prize will be offered for the best kept and most attractive lawns and yards through the summer months.

Two young Yuma Indians, sons of Manuel Garron and Jose Morehado, dead on the reservation near Yuma, as the result of tattooing, which they had done on their arms at the Robinson circus, recently in Yuma, by a man who traveled with that aggregation and performed the deadly work in the side show. The oldest of the Indians was less than 23 years.—Yuma Sun.

Henry McQuigg superintendent of the San Xavier reservation, stated that many of the Papagoes were clamoring to join the guard, and that he expected at least forty men to enlist. With those recruits the Indian company will have a strength of approximately 80 which will make it the largest and strongest of all of the Arizona National Guard units.—Tucson Citizen.

Those who predicted a greater year for the San Diego Exposition in 1916 than during 1915 are having their innings. The attendance for the first month since the formal dedication day, March 18, has been more than 75,000 greater than for the corresponding month of 1915. The wonderful displays of Canada, France, Italy, Germany, Austria and other governments participating at San Francisco have added greatly to the 1915 exhibits.

Extremes in daily temperature make travel by motor truck over the barren wastes of Northern Mexico a hardship to American drivers engaged in General Pershing's Villa hunt. Following a day of scorching heat will come a night of chills and frost. It is common for drivers to postpone advances in the morning until the sun's warmth has melted the ice in the radiator. Despite such handicaps, the manner in which the more than 300 American-made motor trucks are being managed is a tribute to American ingenuity.

The dry farmer in a semiarid region has certain clearly marked and unquestioned advantages over those who farm either under abundance of natural precipitation or irrigation. Perhaps the most important advantage which the dry farmer has in our western country, at least over the rainfall farmer further east, and the irrigation farmer in the same region, is in the smaller investment necessary to provide himself with the land needed for the support of a family. In Arizona he can still acquire these lands under the homestead law at a cost per acre relatively low.

Folks down at Nogales are "all het up" over the coming city election, which takes place next Monday. Judging from newspaper comments the Line City's election will be a hotly contested affair, and some of the natives of that thriving little burg seem to think it is the greatest event of the season. It is only a preliminary, however. The big show will start a short time after the Nogales city election. Already the "politicians" are throwing their heads up into the air like an old war horse who sniffs the scent of war, in anticipation of the county, state and national elections. On the eve of the approaching campaign one hears the names of nearly every citizen in county mentioned for some office. Most of those mentioned will not run, but from present indications it seems there will be a tolerably fair candidate crop in this county this fall.—Patagonian.

With "baby beef" selling in the yards at \$9.15 a hundred, the value of high-class sires becomes apparent and the day of the scrub bull is almost a thing of the past. It has got to the point where the cheapest bull is the most expensive in the long run and the time will come when no stockman who is paying any attention to the business will think of paying less than \$250.00 or \$300.00 for his sires, and even at that price they will pay for themselves in one year. Very soon a two-year-old steer will be a curiosity on the range—we shall have nothing but cows, and cows at the present time and in the future are going to be highly respected citizens and will undoubtedly be kept in service until they reach a ripe old age and then be pensioned instead of going to the market as "canners." It is not in the province of a market paper to prophesy, but those of our readers who follow the livestock business can form their own conclusions.

COPPER IS HIGH ENOUGH.

Copper is high enough for the good of the state of Arizona. Producers are making extreme profits, and even the highest cost producers are operating their properties successfully at present. The state bureau of mines believes that the producers would be pleased if the price should not advance further, for the greater the price beyond its now abnormal price makes the market far more unstable and when the decline comes, which is inevitable, it would be greater with the high price.

It is noted from the annual reports of the various large companies that they have not increased their dividends, although the profits have greatly increased, the extra profits being retained as a surplus to guard against the future. With a large surplus in the treasuries of all of the mines of the state of Arizona, the stability of the industry is assured, the working men are protected as to steady employment and the reaction when it does come, will not be felt badly by either the operators or their employees. The far sightedness of the operators of Arizona in accumulating a large reserve means steady wages for the miner.—Citizen.

ORDINANCE NO. 100.

Creating the Office of Building Inspector, Establishing Building Districts Within the Town of Nogales, Arizona, and Prescribing Building Regulations Therein.

Be It Ordained By the Mayor and Common Council of the Town of Nogales, Arizona:

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The office of Building Inspector in and for the town of Nogales, Arizona, is hereby created.

Section 2. The Common Council may appoint a Building Inspector and may by ordinance or resolution prescribe his duties, fix his compensation, and require him to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum as the Common Council shall direct and approve. The Building Inspector shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Common Council.

Section 3. The Building Inspector and the Chief of the Nogales Fire Department, and their respective assistants, shall have the right to enter any building, or any and all parts thereof, already erected or in the process of construction, alteration, or removal, or any place of public assembly, at any reasonable time, especially when occupied by the public, in order to properly perform their respective duties. And it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse such admission to such officers, or to either of them, or to throw obstacles in their way while lawfully engaged in the performance of their duties.

Section 4. Whenever in the opinion of the Building Inspector any building, wall, chimney, smoke-stack, structure, or part thereof, in the town of Nogales, shall be from any cause whatever in a situation or condition dangerous to life or property, or shall be deemed unsafe to life or limb or for the purpose for which it is used, or shall be in danger of fire, from any defect in its construction, the Building Inspector shall in writing notify the owner, lessee, or occupant, or his, her, their, or its agent, or the person having control of such building, wall, chimney, smoke stack, structure, or part thereof, to remove, demolish, or repair the same forthwith. Any such person receiving such notice shall immediately, or within such time thereafter as may be specified by the Building Inspector, comply with the requirements of such notification.

Section 5. Whenever the decision and order in writing of the Building Inspector as to the safety of any building or structure, or any part thereof, is made in a case of so urgent a nature that a failure to promptly carry out his orders to demolish or strengthen such building, structure, or part thereof, may endanger life, limb, or property, such decision and order of the Building Inspector in such cases, when set forth in writing, in a notice marked "Emergency," and countersigned by the Mayor, shall be absolute and final, and shall be immediately complied with.

Section 6. Upon report to the Mayor by the Building Inspector or by the Chief of the Nogales Fire Department that any order or requirement of this ordinance in regard to theaters or places of amusement is being violated or is not being complied with in any building or place of amusement, the Mayor may revoke the license of such theater or place of amusement, and cause the same to be closed.

Section 7. Any person, firm, company, or corporation dissatisfied with any order or ruling of the Mayor or of the Building Inspector, except in emer-

gency cases, may appeal therefrom to the Common Council, in writing, whose decision in any matter shall be final.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Building districts within the town of Nogales, Arizona, are hereby established and declared to be as follows:

District Number One shall consist of that portion of the town of Nogales commencing at the International Boundary Line, and extending north on both sides of Morley avenue to court street, and in width extending easterly to Nelson avenue, and continuing on the same general line northwesterly, east street, and there increasing in width easterly to the eastern side line of Lot 34 in Block 16, and thence extending northwesterly on the same general line to Court street; the westerly line of said district extending to and including the center of the property of the New Mexico & Arizona Railroad Company.

District Number Two shall consist of that portion of the town of Nogales commencing at the International Boundary Line and extending northwesterly to the southern line of the International Gas Company's plant, and in width extending easterly to the western boundary line of District Number One, and on its westerly side extending to the arroyo.

Section 2. All buildings erected or constructed within the boundaries of Districts Numbers One and Two shall be constructed according to the following regulations:

1. Foundations shall be built at least eight inches wider than the outside walls, and shall be constructed of stone laid with lime or concrete mortar, or of reinforced concrete made of Portland cement, and shall be constructed to such depth as to reach firm ground or rock.

2. All outside and party walls of buildings which do not exceed one story in height shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness if built of stone or adobe, and not less than eight inches in thickness if built of brick or of reinforced concrete made of Portland cement. Walls of buildings of two stories in height, if built of stone or adobe, the first story shall be not less than sixteen inches in thickness, and the second story shall be not less than thirteen inches in thickness; if built of brick or reinforced concrete, the walls of the first story shall be not less than sixteen inches in thickness, and the walls of the second story shall be not less than eight inches in thickness.

3. All walls shall be firmly anchored to the ceiling joists, and the joists shall be anchored so that the anchoring extends from outside of outside of the building.

4. No joist, beam, or other timber of wood shall extend to within less than four inches of the outside of any connecting wall.

5. Roofs and gutters shall be covered on the outside surface with copper, tin, iron, tile, or other fireproof material.

6. No cornice or over projection at their ends shall be built in any other manner than to have a fireproof casing. All upper end and party walls shall extend above the sheathing of the roof at least twelve (12) inches, and at no place shall the planking or sheathing of the roof extend across any party or end wall.

7. No building or structure of more than one story shall be erecting or constructed which shall have any one span of more than twenty-eight feet (28 ft.) between its outside walls, party walls, or fireproof columns. Buildings or structures of one story, or the top floor of a building, may span up to sixty feet (60 ft.) if properly trussed, and same to be shown by plan satisfactory to the Building Inspector.

8. The term "first story" as used in this ordinance shall mean that the same is not higher than fourteen (14) feet; anything more than fourteen (14) feet in height shall be considered under the provisions for second story construction.

Section 3. Nothing in this ordinance shall be taken to apply to buildings erected or constructed in the residence section of the town of Nogales, such buildings being covered by the provisions of Ordinances 78 and 84.

Section 4. Every application for a permit for the erection or construction of a building of any class within the corporate limits of the town of Nogales, Arizona, must be presented to the Mayor and Town Clerk, and whenever such application is not positively clear, it must be approved by the Common Council.

Section 5. Section 3 of Ordinance No. 78 shall be amended by adding thereto the following: "Nor from one part of any lot to another part of the same lot. Any construction used as a siding for any building shall be made in conformity with the provisions of this section, and must not be made of wood or any other combustible material."

Section 6. Every contractor, person, firm, company, or corporation who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than three hundred (\$300.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the Town or County Jail not exceeding ninety (90) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days after its passage and due publication as required by law.

Passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Common Council of the town of Nogales, Arizona, held at the Council Chambers in said town of Nogales, Arizona, on the 10th day of May, 1916. Meeting recessed from May 1st.

L. W. MIX,
Attest: W. H. SMITH, Mayor
5 13 46 Acting Town Clerk